

The Standard

Nº 6,549

BUENOS AIRES—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

XXIII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Articulos Incomparables

1. Te Omelet	2. La Patria
3. Omelet a la	4. Omelet a la
5. Omelet a la	6. Omelet a la
7. Omelet a la	8. Omelet a la
9. Omelet a la	10. Omelet a la
11. Omelet a la	12. Omelet a la
13. Omelet a la	14. Omelet a la
15. Omelet a la	16. Omelet a la
17. Omelet a la	18. Omelet a la
19. Omelet a la	20. Omelet a la

VIDEN Y EXIEN LAS VERDADERAS

PRODUCTOS

Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.



BAZAR INGLES

Breakfast Cereals

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS

English Glass

Plain, Engraved, and Colored Glass.

Border, Fern, Star, and Olive patterns.

189—Florida—189.

Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

The Standard

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

Special Telegram

To M. G. & E. T. Malh.

Wool auctions opened last

at 10 o'clock, and were

very quiet, and a further

decline in values probable.

Wheat, large cargoes offered

from the Plate have hindered

business.

Wool, quantity sold.

Hides firm upward tendency.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO

London 17th.

It is telegraphed from Mexico

that Prince Kung has been

dismissed from his post of Secretary

and the Emperor, T'ai-ti, has

been named to replace him.

Berlin 17.

Marshall Molke is seriously

well.

New York 17.

Another attempt has been made

on the life of the President of

Guatemala. The wounds of

General Barrios are not serious.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

Montevideo 18.

Great indignation in commercial

circles at the detention of

messages in the Agencia

Telegrafica Oriental.

A subscription is being raised

for Captain Fondevila, who is in

great want in Rome.

Some of the political prisoners

have been set at liberty.

Meeting of the Camara de Comercio

held today to discuss the

telegraph affair. Half the

latter have been consulted in this

matter.

Cordoba 18.

Dr. Juarez Celman expected here

tomorrow.

Several shares in the Cordoba

Tucuman Company sold at 40 per

cent premium.

Rosario 18.

Rained all day yesterday.

Nothing important in business

circles.

The fire in the Custom House did

little or no damage.

NAT. GOVERNMENT WORKS.

On many occasions we have called

attention to the rather anomalous

condition of the progress of this

country, which we see before our

eyes, and which we see before our

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have been carried out by a Joint Stock

Company, as also the Mendoza railway,

but as these things are now, simply

proceeding completion, we shall say

nothing further on the subject. We

shall, however, continue to urge on

President Roca and his government

the necessity and the policy of allowing

the country itself to grow. The country

is strong enough, rich enough, and

well known enough now to make all

the Public Works without Government

intervention, and in looking over the

last report of Mr. Baker, the popular

American Consul here, we find with

pleasure that he endorses our views.

We extract the following from this

most excellent report. Mr. Baker makes

a schedule of our Public Debt, and

then says:

"Now, adding the amounts of foreign

and internal debt together, we find

that the total was \$20,000,000 on

the 31st of December, 1881, and

\$102,426,627.92 on the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1882, or an increase of \$82,426,627.

\$36.42 during the year, which cannot

be considered otherwise than a very

surprising augmentation of the national

obligations in a single twelve-month.

And these figures do not include the

balance of the bonds for the Republic

Port (about \$2,000,000), and the City

Improvement Works Loan for about

\$8,000,000, which had not been put in

circulation at the date of the above

statement. Indeed, the actual amount

of internal debt at present in circula-

tion, instead of being \$40,426,627.92,

is known to be little over \$22,000,000,

thus swelling the total indebtedness of

the nation to about \$122,000,000. It

is to be said in favor of the increase

that a large portion is invested, or

being invested, in profitable works,

which it is believed will not only give

ample returns, but greatly augment the

production of the country. It is un-

derstood that the Government, how-

ever, will yet have to ask for additional

loans before some of these works are

completed, and it may be, as I have

before had occasion to say, that the

Government is leading its credit

in, in behalf of objects which

at best had better be left to

private enterprise, beyond

what the present resources of

the nation can conveniently

bear. It may be said, however, that

the credit of the Argentine Republic

continues to hold a high place in the

market of Europe. The quotations

of the public debt, notwithstanding

the new loans, have shown a

constant tendency to rise during the

past year, and long bonds are at a

premium.

There is now a project before the

National Congress, under the sanction

of the President and his Cabinet, to

convert the entire public debt of the

nation into new bonds, which shall

bear only 5 per cent. interest without

amortization, and have 25 years to run.

It is stated that the whole loan could

be effected in London at 85 cents to the

dollar. The saving of interest by this

refunding would be about \$4,500,000—

enough, as the advocates of the measure

express it, to pay the interest on a

new debt of \$20,000,000; but

this is an additional increase of the

bonded debt would be an advantage to

the country is not so apparent. This

business of so generously using the

credit of the Government for internal

improvement purposes—albeit it is used

in building railways, improving ports,

populating the new territories, and

developing the resources of the nation—

is certainly a question of very doubtful

expediency, and may ultimately place

the nation under such burdens to the

money-lenders as to actually retard the

progress it is sought to foster. These

however, are matters of expediency

rather than of vital significance, and

the future of the Argentine Republic,

whatever may be the temporary delays

or increased stimulus which it there

may receive from particularly

regulated by the breeze from the

south and the east. These winds are

generally good, because they come either

from the mountains of Abyssinia or

from the huge ridges of the Gobel-

Genara. The climate, during the

period which succeeds this

season, is very unwholesome and

Sennar is the most healthy of the

Soudan possessions of the Pasha. In

summer the heat is represented as by

no means oppressive where there is

any protection against the direct rays

of the sun. The soil is generally very

good, and the principal product of

the country is down or millet. Horses

are much raised in the Soudan, and

in the countries farther north on the

banks of the Nile. Fowl and wild

animals are also very numerous. A

immense quantity of honey is collected

and it is a considerable article of

trade. But now I must say a few

words of its inhabitants. There are in

Sennar two very different classes of

people: the few cultivators and the

"nomads." The latter are speckled

and are descendants of slaves, who

from generation to generation live

at large and pay their masters

monthly a part of their gains. If the

slaves of two masters marry, their children

become the joint property of their

masters. In appearance there is no

difference between the slaves and the

free population. The language spoken

by the natives is the Arabic. In the

interior of Sennar are the Bokarah

Arabs, who have maintained their

independence. On the western side of

the White

